



BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE
WORCESTERSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1964

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
STOURBRIDGE

B O R O U G H O F S T O U R B R I D G E


REPORT

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B O R O U G H O F S T O U R B R I D G E

Mayor

Alderman E.W.L. Tye, J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Alderman W.P. Drew

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman C.J. Aston

Alderman W.P. Drew

Councillor A. Allport

Councillor J.W. Beasley

Councillor E.J. Broughton, J.P., C.C.

Councillor H. Hardwick, C.C.

Councillor K. Ison

Councillor H.R. Stephens

Councillor A.J. Taylor

Councillor A.R. Walters, J.P.

Councillor D.W. Woodall

Medical Officer of Health

C.W.J. Hingston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts

★ A.E.K. Kent, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

★ J.W. Billingham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

★ G.H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

★ J.G. Hunt, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. of F.H.I.E.B. (appointed 1st
June, 1964)

★ G.S. Perks, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of P.H.I.E.B. (appointed
31st August, 1964)

★ R.L. Cooke, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B. (resigned 24th
July, 1964)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

R.L. Noons

Inspector under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

T.W. Bainbridge (appointed 2nd November, 1964)

Clerical Staff

K. Fosbrooke (Chief Clerk)

Mrs. A.J. Cartwright

Miss E.M. Porter

...

Rodent Officer

G.H. Corbett

...

★ Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1964

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of The Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Davies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1964 and would draw your attention to the following points:-

I. Vital Statistics

A. Population growth and Maternity Services

The number of live births increased from 754 to 784 and the number of deaths decreased from 544 to 486 in 1964 compared with the previous year.

The excess of live births over deaths amounts to 298 for 1964 whereas the total population increased by 1,050.

The increase in the Birth Rate over the last 10 years from 13.1 per cent in 1954 with a population of 38,260 to the present figure of 17.0 per cent in 1964 with a population of 45,910 suggests a move of population into the area of people of childbearing age (see Table I).

With regard to Registration of Births within the Sanitary District of Stourbridge 594 births were registered by residents, and of this number 258 births took place in the home as compared with 336 in the local Maternity Hospital. That is 43.4 per cent of residents had their babies at home and 56.6 per cent in Mary Stevens Hospital.

A further 190 births to residents occurred outside the Borough bringing the total of live births to 784.

The total live births registered as having taken place at Mary Stevens Hospital was 759 for 1964 of whom 423 or 55 per cent were women not normally resident in Stourbridge.

In this 26 bed hospital 767 deliveries occurred in the year made up of 759 live births and 8 stillbirths. The average length of stay of mother and child is 8 days and allowing for a 9 day change over for all available beds this would mean that the total bed occupancy over the year averages 70 per cent, which is a high figure. This figure for bed occupancy is even more if to these cases were added those transferred from other Maternity Hospitals after delivery, and those who were discharged home and who did not go into labour.

Any decrease in the length of stay of mother and child under 8 days would necessitate more work for the domiciliary services especially Midwives and Health Visitors, and I would suggest that if any shorter lying-in period was advocated in order to meet the demand for beds, the domiciliary Midwives who are concerned with the 56 per cent of cases who are eventually delivered in the local Hospital, may be permitted to emulate the Newcastle Plan whereby these Midwives are permitted to deliver their cases in Hospital. This continuity of service by the District Midwife creates greater confidence and mental well-being in the expectant mother in Hospital, at a time when she needs it most, apart from the benefit of reducing the case load on the Hospital Midwives.

B. Mortality Rates

Unfortunately the Stillbirth Rate has doubled with 17 cases compared with 8 last year, and the number of deaths in the first year of life increased from 11 to 20 cases, 16 of whom died within the first week of life, prematurity and congenital malformation being the chief causes of death. (See Tables II and III).

These increases account for the rise in the Perinatal Mortality figures.

I am again glad to report that no maternal deaths attributed to pregnancy or abortion occurred during the year.

Deaths due to Cancer of the Lung increased in number, there being a decrease in other forms of Cancer.

Deaths due to Coronary disease continue to remain a common cause of death in those over 55 years of age, whereas deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia in the elderly have decreased. (See Table V).

II. Infectious Diseases

(1) Measles Due to late cases occurring well into the New Year, the year 1964 like the preceding years 1958 and 1952 did not show a low figure as is usually expected in alternate years. 228 cases following 864 in 1963 illustrates this. (See Table 1V).

(2) As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis the cases remaining on the register have decreased in males from 126 to 89 and in females from 85 to 62 for the year ending 1964 as compared with 1963. The number of new notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have dropped from 11 to 8.

Apart from the spread by chronic carriers who are reluctant to continue to take tablets to render their sputum safe, or who are now drug resistant, there is the developing danger from importation of cases into the United Kingdom especially from Asians. As small as this risk is in Stourbridge compared with other towns with many Asian immigrants in the community, nevertheless early detection by Xray and early treatment of proved cases remains the sole means of preventing spread from this source, and it is now customary for all immigrants to be visited on arrival by a trained member of the County Health Staff, with a view of assisting the immigrant in obtaining the necessary means of early detection, and if necessary treatment through their Family Doctor and the Chest Unit.

The early detection of carrier diseases such as Tuberculosis and Typhoid in the immigrant is essential, if the incidence of these diseases is to be kept down to a minimum. New legislation may be required with regard to compulsory medical examination of contacts and not just suspected or carrier cases as the law permits at present under the 1961 Public Health Act.

(3) As regards infections not normally notified there was a marked increase in the numbers of cases termed "Winter Vomiting Disease", probably due to an Enterovirus and seen as an acute short term illness with vomiting as its main symptom.

Cases in this Borough occurred in late September and early October and from enquiries from Family Doctors the cases were widespread in distribution, and although all cases which were notified to me were investigated as possible food poisoning cases, in no cases were we able to relate any source of food or water to any family outbreak.

One Institutional outbreak in a primary School was reported on the 24th September and it was found that 29 children were absent from school due to a sudden attack of vomiting affecting them during the evening of the 23rd and early hours of the 24th. A further 6 cases in the school had occurred the previous evening 22nd/23rd. Samples of the school lunch, milk, water and other possible foods such as ice cream which was sold just outside the school premises, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, but no organisms were isolated nor was the relationship of consumption of food or milk to vomiting clear, as only 28 out of 82 who took the school meal were affected, and 5 affected cases did not take school milk. All cases were of short duration and recovery was complete in 24 hours in most cases.

This disease is probably spread by droplet infection as illustrated by the influenza-like spread over the few weeks the disease occurred locally, with its widespread dissemination and sudden onset.

Apart from Measles I am happy to report that the number of Statutory Notifiable diseases showed no abnormal trend and that the health of the community remained satisfactory.

III. Action taken under the National Assistance Amendment Act of 1951, concerning compulsory removal of persons to suitable premises.

I was informed by a Family Doctor that a lady aged 72 years who was living in an attic room had recently had an internal haemorrhage and that she was confined to bed.

The other occupants of the house were also elderly, and because of this she was not able to devote to herself nor receive from others proper care and attention, and in view of the nature of her recent illness she should be in hospital. She refused to leave her room.

I was fortunate in being able to obtain a Removal Order without delay from a Justice of the Peace at the Magistrates Court, and had her removed to hospital on the same day 28th January.

She remained in hospital beyond the statutory period of 3 weeks of her own free will, and was eventually discharged on the 22nd of February much improved.

IV. Geriatric Services

It may be of interest to know that the County Health Department was able to provide at my request the services of a Senior Health Visitor, to undertake case work with regard to the medical and social requirements of the elderly both in this Borough and in Halesowen.

The need arose as a result of information obtained from the 1961 Census regarding the number of elderly people over 70 years of age living in the Borough.

This Census showed 3,126 persons domicile in the Borough over 70 years old, and that out of 6,203 pensioners 1,082 were living on their own.

About 20 per cent of pensioners living on their own are found to require some form of regular help, this figure was based on previous surveys on the elderly in other areas.

On this assumption I calculated that between the two Boroughs there may be over 400 persons requiring some form of help, and because this service necessitates time consuming work and home visits, and to be effective must involve liaison work between various statutory and voluntary agencies, I felt that an experienced Health Visitor would be needed. We are fortunate in getting the services of Miss E. Abbott.

In order that the work may be co-ordinated with the available Geriatric Services of the Regional Hospital Board to the greatest possible extent, I was able to introduce a suitable "After-Care Service Request" form for use at Burton Road and Hayley Green Hospitals, so that the continuity of After-Care Services required on the discharge of elderly cases from hospital may be more quickly instituted. I am happy to say that this system is working reasonably well and that the Hospital Social Worker at Burton Road Hospital is able to inform Miss Abbott through the Health Offices at Stourbridge and Halesowen of the cases pending discharge and any After-care requirements needed, also any requests for Home Assessment on recently admitted cases.

The type of After-care may vary as much as the services themselves and include; Home Nursing, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Meals Service, Chiropody, Social Welfare Services for the handicapped, Mental Health Services, Night Sitter-In Service and the use of special aid equipment from the Medical Loans Department such as walking aids, special chairs etc. and services for the incontinent.

On request for any of these services for cases about to return home from Hospital the Family Doctor is first notified, usually by telephone, and thus the Hospital, Family Doctor and Local Authority Services are to a greater extent co-ordinated and continuity of After-Care which is so essential is more easily provided. Home Helps and Meals Service were the services most often required and Mrs. Guest in charge of the W.V.S. must be congratulated in providing these services, especially for urgent cases, often at short notice. The use of the Visiting Library Service was requested for a few, and blankets and clothing have also been supplied through the good offices of the W.V.S.

The Housing Manager and the Chief Public Health Inspector have been contacted with regard to housing problems and there has been useful co-operation with officers of the National Assistance Board. A hearing aid was obtained for one patient and the Audiology Department of New Cross Hospital has been helpful in dealing with this handicap.

A Holiday Relief Period for Relatives has been arranged, and where a Home Nursing Attendant has been able to meet the need by morning and evening visits to the elderly, the relatives have been able to take a holiday. Where this daily visiting is not suitable the self-help ambulant ward of the Geriatric Unit at Hayley Green has been able to accept cases on a temporary basis.

The Hospital Car Service has been used in transporting a case requiring chiropody.

The two Home Nursing Attendants are visiting between forty and fifty patients each week, helping with bathing, hair washing and general toilet in the elderly who are handicapped. The Social Welfare Officer has been helpful in obtaining residential accommodation for eight cases.

Most of these elderly persons requiring After-Care are notified through official sources such as Hospitals, Family Doctors and Health Visitors, but there are many other sources of information which have proved useful, and I wish to thank the various Religious Orders, Voluntary Organisations, Clubs and private individuals for bringing to light cases which require a co-ordinated effort in order to achieve the help they need.

The number of cases referred to and assessed by Miss Abbott in this Borough is 80 in the first 9 months since her appointment to this post in August, 1964, i.e. up to the time of writing this report (May, 1965).

V. Environment

A. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Work continues with registration and inspection of premises by an Inspector appointed for this work in November, 1964 Mr. T.W. Bainbridge.

Although certain smaller classes of business are exempt the majority of persons working in shops and offices within the meaning of the Act will be assured of proper Health, Welfare and Safety standards being made available within the premises.

Further details of work undertaken will be seen in the Chief Public Health Inspectors report.

B. Housing Acts and Improvement Grants

If houses have an expectancy of at least 15 years it is always worth considering improvements that may be granted either as standard or at the discretion of the Council. Landlords would be expected to increase the rent by about 5 shillings per week to cover work alterations whose value would be about £200, and although a small portion of the cost would be borne by the ratepayer in rates, house improvement in standard matters such as provision of a hot water system, internal bathroom and lavatory, and proper food storage facilities would be of great benefit to householders, especially those who may be handicapped by age, infirmity or illness from being able to move about freely.

There are others factors not generally realised which come under the discretionary grant heading such as the prevention of rising damp by proper damp proofing, and the improvements gained in ventilation and light by the provision of larger windows.

Before I conclude I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman Aston, and to all Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and consideration, and to the Town Clerk, Mr. Drury, and his staff for their help and advice and to all other Chief Officers and their staff.

Lastly, I should like to thank the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Twomey, for all the help he has given me, and Mr. Kent the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and Mr. Fosbrooke and the clerical staff for their willingness and ready co-operation at all time.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Davies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient servant,

CLAYTON W.J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A
Statistics and Social Conditions

The town is partly residential and partly industrial, and the chief industries are galvanised hollow-ware and iron-founding, engineering, manufacture of forgings, spades and shovels, chains, fireclay and electrical products, wire goods, kitchen-ware, skin rugs and gloves, scholastic equipment.

The Area of the Borough is ...	...	...	4,214 Acres.
viz: Stourbridge	...	...	1,920 "
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	1,025 "
Pedmore	...	...	1,269 "
Number of Inhabited houses 1964/5 ....	...	...	15,428
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1964	...	...	£1,726,904
Sum represented by a penny rate (revised estimate) 1964/5	...	...	£6,855

Statistical Memorandum

Population, estimated mid-year 1964	...	...	45,910
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	17.0
Adjusted Birth Rate	"	"	16.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	10.5
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	11.6
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	25.5

Vital Statistics
Mothers and Infants

Live Births	...	...	784
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	17.0
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	3.6
Stillbirths	...	...	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	21.2
Total live and still births	...	...	801
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	20
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	25.5
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	25.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	26.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	NIL
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	21.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	20.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	41.1
Figures for England and Wales:	...	...	...
Infant Mortality	...	(provisional)	20.0
Neo-natal Mortality	...	"	13.8
Perinatal Mortality	...	"	28.2
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)...	...	...	NIL

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	8	12	20
Illegitimate	...	...	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	7	10	17
Illegitimate	...	...	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	7	9	16
Illegitimate	...	...	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>

POPULATION - STOURBRIDGE

Table I

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population increase over previous year</u>
1964	17.0	45,910	1,050
1963	16.8	44,860	850
1962	17.8	44,010	1,150
1961	17.2	42,860	1,850
1960	16.3	41,010	750
1959	15.2	40,260	600
1958	14.2	39,660	530
1957	15.5	39,130	580
1956	14.8	38,550	230
1955	14.5	38,320	60
1954	13.1	38,260	

INFANT DEATHS - 1964

Table II

<u>Primary Cause</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Secondary Factors</u>	<u>Age at death</u>
I. Prematurity	8	Spina Bifida Myelocoele 1 Maternal Diabetes 1	all under 1 week
II. Congenital Defects	4		all under 1 week
III. Infection	3	Prematurity 1	4 weeks, 5 weeks, 3 weeks.
IV. Birth Injury	2	-	under 1 week
V. Malpresentation	1	Multiple Congenital defects	under 1 week
VI. Inhalation pneumonia	1	-	1 month
VII. Maternal Toxaemia	1	-	3 days

STILL-BIRTHS CAUSES OF DEATH

Table III
Causes

	<u>No. of Cases</u>
I. Primary genetic incompatible with life	5
II. Foetal anoxia maternal and foetal causes	4
III. Placental defects	3
IV. Maternal illness	2
V. Ill defined causes	3

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Live Births	412	398	14	372	357	15
Still Births	11	11	-	6	6	-
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	8	8	-	12	12	-
Under 4 weeks of age	7	7	-	10	10	-
Under 1 week of age	7	7	-	9	9	-

TABLE V

DEATHS

Males ... 261
Females... 225
486

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 10.5
Adjusted Death Rate " " ... 11.6
Death Rate for England and Wales ... (provisional) 11.3

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								75 and over
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	6	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	6	1	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	
16. Diabetes	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	3	7	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	13	
22. Influenza	M	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	34	
23. Pneumonia	F	58	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	15	17	17	
	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	22	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	11	
	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	20	
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	
	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 and over
24. Bronchitis	M	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	12
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	22	7	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	3	7
	F	31	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	6	11
34. All Other Accidents	M	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	261	7	1	3	3	-	11	20	59	68	88	
	F	225	10	2	1	2	1	5	14	18	52	120	

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs &c.) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester. This applies also to consumer samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Producer samples of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are six Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough as follows:-
40 New Road, Stourbridge; St. Michael's Church Hall, Westwood Avenue, Norton; Assembly Rooms, Meriden Avenue, Wollaston; Parish Rooms, Hagley Road, Pedmore; Community Centre, Wassell Road, Wollescote; and Orchard Lane, Lye.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The water supply to the Stourbridge area is controlled by the North West Worcestershire Water Board by an Order which came into being on the 1st October, 1962, under the North West Worcestershire Water Board's Order, 1962, No.1561. The Board is composed of 14 members nominated by the Boroughs of Bewdley, Kidderminster and Stourbridge, Urban Districts of Amblecote, Brierley Hill and Stourport and the Rural Districts of Kidderminster, Droitwich, Martley and Tenbury.

It may be of interest to note that the supply arrangements in the Borough of Stourbridge were first provided by the Stourbridge Water Works Company which functioned from 1857 to 1909. The functions of the Company were taken over by Act of Parliament in 1909 by the Stourbridge and District Water Board which continued to operate from that date until its dissolution in 1962.

There are three Pumping Stations serving the Stourbridge area, two of which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, and the third in Brierley Hill. At each of the Pumping Stations there are two boreholes and these are tube-protected for part of their full depth and generally penetrate into the upper Bunter Sandstone. The supply from these Pumping Stations is pumped into the two well defined areas of supply, the high level and the low level. The high level area which includes the recent housing developments in the Pedmore and Wollescote District of the Borough, has a consumption of about .6 million gallons per day, and the supply to the area is derived normally from the Coalbournbrook Pumping Station. There is standby plant available at the Mill Meadow Station. Both of these Stations are situated in Amblecote and pump water to a balancing tank covering the area and sited at Wychbury Hill in the Rural District of Bromsgrove.

It is in the low level area of supply that the major part of the Borough of Stourbridge is situated, and the consumption of this area is more than two million gallons per day. The major part of this supply is provided from the Tack Lane Pumping Station and augmentation is obtained from the Coalbournbrook Station with appropriate duplicate standby plants available at all the three Stations operated by the Board for this part of their limits of supply.

The Board's area of supply is over more than 230 square miles and serves a population of about 160,000.

The Board is actively engaged with the necessary details to investigate an additional source in the Norton area. Planning permission for this project has been obtained and as soon as Ministry approval is forthcoming exploratory work will be put in hand.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of Stourbridge Main Drainage Board. The sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board.

The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

TABLE 1V

STOURBRIDGE INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES 1954 - 1964

DISEASES	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Scarlet Fever	36	21	20	8	33	78	57	37	32	22	54
Whooping Cough	15	3	4	3	40	33	24	130	96	85	132
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) New cases	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Measles	228	864	6	988	2	659	110	778	16	944	4
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	7	9	14	-	9	17	30	3	37	17	29
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	7	9	8	13	14	15	20	20	26	24
Food Poisoning	1	1	2	5	18	-	6	4	4	12	6
Pneumonia	3	8	7	5	24	44	23	42	62	44	25
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) New cases	8	14	19	14	24	21	18	11	23	29	25
Infant Mortality Rate	25.5	14.6	22.8	16.2	22.4	39.0	12.2	14.8	31.5	25.1	23.7
Neonatal Mortality Rate	21.6	10.6	12.7	10.8	22.4	29.2					
Perinatal	41.1	20.9	26.2	26.4	46.5	44.5					

'CORRECTED' NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR THE YEAR, 1964

DISEASE	A G E S										Total No. of Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	DEATHS
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and upwards			
Dysentery	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	15	55	64	90	-	3	1	-	-	-	228	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	10	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	17
Scarlet Fever	-	5	3	19	5	3	1	-	-	-	36	5	-
Whooping Cough	4	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	1	-
TOTALS	19	62	72	116	6	12	10	1	1	1	300	9	17

NOTE: All the Hospital cases were admitted to Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen.

The Pneumonia deaths refer to all cases of Pneumonia, including those not notifiable.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1964

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	...	...	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS			4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1964

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register, 1st January, 1964	89	62	7	7
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations ...	4	4	-	1
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification ...	-	2	-	1
No. of cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter ...	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	93	68	7	9
No. of cases removed from Register during the year ...	12	14	3	1
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year ...	81	54	4	8

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for
1964

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Davies
and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

The main details are in tabular form but I would like to draw attention to some matters of particular interest.

In August the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into force and Mr. T.W. Bainbridge was appointed to carry out a survey and compile a Register of all premises coming within the scope of the Act. On pages 42/43 of the Report details are given of work carried out in the last five months of the year.

Also during the year the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 and Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963 came into force.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their active interest and support, and to Mr. A.P. Drury for his helpful guidance. I also wish to express my appreciation of the conscientious service rendered by the Departmental Staff and to other Council Officers for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Davies
and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A.E.K. KENT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

529 complaints were received during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data is given in accordance with Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959:-

Inspections of houses under Public Health Acts	..	159
Re-inspections " " " " "	..	260
Inspections under Housing Regulations	..	188
Re-inspections " "	..	104
Houses in multiple occupation (visits and revisits)		52
Housing - improvements (visits and revisits)	..	118
Drainage (visits)	..	213
Drainage (revisits)	..	146
Bakehouse (visits and revisits)	..	16
Food premises (retail)(visits and revisits)	..	255
Food preparation premises (visits and revisits)	..	80
Factories - cleanliness	..	30
- noise	..	19
- Clean Air Act	..	231
Clean Air Act - domestic	..	612
Licensed premises and clubs	..	13
Mortuary	..	12
Miscellaneous (visits and revisits)	..	205
Meat Inspection - cattle	..	1,969
- pigs	..	6,546
- sheep	..	14,148
Offensive trades	..	4
Public conveniences	..	12
Petroleum	..	31
Piggeries	..	6
Rats and Mice (visits and revisits)	..	817
Refuse tips	..	38
Sampling (food, drugs and water) (visits)	..	382
Shops Act, 1950	..	4
Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act (visits and revisits)		161
Shops re unfit food	..	52
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	65
T.B. After-Care	..	1
Vermin Infestation (excluding Rats and Mice)	..	51
Visits re notifiable diseases	..	61
Water supplies	..	25

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

A total of 121 Preliminary Intimation Notices were served during the year affecting 135 premises. These, in general, took the form of letters giving particulars of defects and suggestions as to repairs etc. necessary to remedy the defects.

	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Houses or Premises affected</u>
General defects of houses	32	38
Defective water closets	9	12
Defective drainage & obstruction	8	13
Factories Act - sanitary accommodation & ventilation contraventions	1	1
Food Hygiene Regs. contraventions	54	55
Miscellaneous	5	5
Clean Air Act - contraventions	10	9
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	2	2
	<u>121</u>	<u>135</u>

STATUTORY NOTICES, 1964

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
Abatement of Nuisances (S.93)	3	2
Drainage (S.24)	4	2
Replacement of Earth Closets (S.47)	2	2
<u>Public Health Act, 1961</u>		
Persons undertaking Demolition (S.29)	24	37
Notices to remedy Stopped-up Drains (S.17)	2	1
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>		
Notices to Appear before Council (S.16 & 18)	27	37
Demolition Orders (S.17)	44	38
Closing Orders (S.17 & 18)	5	5
Requisition for Information (S.170)	19	29
Notices to Quit (S.22)	9	9
Notice that Representation that house has been well maintained is not correct and that no payment falls to be made	1	1
<u>Housing Act, 1961</u>		
Overcrowding - Multiple Occupation (S.19)	20	13
<u>Rent Act, 1957</u>		
Notice to Remedy Defects	2	1
<u>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</u>		
Prohibiting Sale of Milk (Milk Regulations)	1	1
<u>Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960</u> <u>(S.3)</u>		
Site Licence	1	1

RENT ACT, 1957

The following particulars are given for the year relating to the operation of the Rent Act, 1957:-

Part 1 - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	No. of applications for certificates	..	2
(2)	No. of decisions not to issue certificates	..	NIL
(3)	No. of decisions to issue certificates		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects		2
	(b) in respect of all defects	..	NIL
(4)	No. of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of First Schedule	..	1
(5)	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule		NIL
(6)	No. of Certificates issued	..	1

Part 11 - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	..	NIL
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.. ..	NIL
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	.. ..	NIL
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	..	NIL

Housing Act - Improvement Grant

Applications for Improvement Grants were received as follows:-

	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>No. Approved</u>
Standard Grants	31	31
Discretionary Grants	27	17

DEMOLITION ORDERS

Thirty-eight Demolition Orders were made during the year in respect of the following:-

- Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, Stocking Street, Lye, Stourbridge.
- Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, Birmingham Street, Stourbridge. (M.O.H. Certificate).
- Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, Birmingham Street, Stourbridge.
- Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, Church Street, Stourbridge.
- Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, Talbot Street, Lye, Stourbridge.
- No. 25 Cherry Street, Stourbridge.
- Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, Norton Road, Stourbridge.
- Nos. 45, 47, 49, Hill Street, Stourbridge.
- No. 28, Bott Lane, Lye, Stourbridge.
- No. 13, Albert Street, Lye, Stourbridge.
- No. 15, Rufford Street, Lye, Stourbridge.
- No. 7, Giles Hill, Stourbridge.

CLOSING ORDERS

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, Closing Orders were made on the following properties:-

- Flats, 52A and 54A, Stourbridge Road, Lye, Stourbridge.
- No. 18, Queens Road, Stourbridge.
- No. 113, Birmingham Street, Stourbridge. (part of a building).
- No. 28, Enville Street, Stourbridge.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses registered in the Borough.

OUTWORKERS

The names of 5 outworkers' were notified, all of whom reside in the Bbrough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

193 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Arctic roll ..	1	-
Bread ..	1	-
Boiled ham ..	1	-
Coconut eclairs ..	1	-
Cream ..	14	1
Cream sponge sandwich	5	1
Cream eclairs ..	1	-
Corned beef ..	10	-
Desiccated coconut	4	-
Frozen orange drink	1	-
Fruit juice flavouring	1	-
Ice cream ..	35	3
* Marmite yeast extract	1	-
Minced beef ..	1	-
Milk ..	106	1
Milk powder ..	1	-
* Red wine ..	1	-
* Soya flour ..	1	-
Tenderloin pork ..	1	-

* These samples were taken at a case of suspected food poisoning.

SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

One outbreak of suspected food poisoning in a primary school was reported on the 24th September and it was found that 29 children were absent from school due to a sudden attack of vomiting affecting them during the evening of the 23rd and early hours of the 24th. A further 6 cases in the school had occurred the previous evening 22nd/23rd. Samples of the school lunch, milk, water and other possible food such as ice cream which was sold just outside the school premises, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, but no organisms were isolated nor was the relationship of consumption of food or milk to vomiting clear, as only 28 out of 82 who took the school meal were affected, and 5 affected cases did not take school milk. This infection was in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health caused by an Enterovirus.

MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

There is only one dealer of Raw T.T. milk in the Borough and during 1964 this milk was sampled frequently and below is set out the results of these samples.

<u>No. of Samples of Raw Milk</u>	<u>Ring Tests</u> ++	<u>Cream Culture</u>	<u>Guinea Pig Innoculations</u>	
			<u>Brucella</u>	<u>T.B.</u>
24	6	-	1	Nil

A guinea pig inoculated on the 3rd June showed evidence of infection with Brucella Abortus. The producer was from outside the Borough and the milk was sold in cartons from a vending machine. On the 6th August the result of the sample was received and immediately a Notice under the provisions of Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 to cease selling raw milk was served. The producer ultimately procured an alternative supply of Untreated T.T. milk and after negative results the above Notice was removed on the 26th August, 1964.

The genus Brucella consists of Brucella Melitensis which has the sheep and goat as its natural host; Brucella Abortus with the cow as its natural host; Brucella Suis which has the pig as natural host and Brucella Tulararensis which has the natural host of rodents, including squirrels and rabbits. All these organisms can infect man, giving rise to undulant fever with the exception of Brucella Tulararensis. It appears that infection in man can occur when only small quantities of milk have been consumed e.g. on a single occasion such as in tea, but it remains a mystery why, with milk being such a common vehicle of infection it is rare to get more than one case in a family consuming the same infected milk.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus (Cont.)

Due to the important part that milk plays in the spread of Brucellosis it is evident that regular sampling of untreated milk must be carried out.

The disease is still a major public health problem in this Country as it must be remembered that the disease can last for years and can in fact, prove fatal.

The chief difficulty with the control of milk infection is due to the fact that of the four tests for indicating Brucella:- i.e. The Milk Ring Test, Cream Culture, Serum Agglutination and Spleen Culture, only the two latter tests are reliable enough to enable a "Prohibition of Sale Notice" under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 to be served and as these tests take six weeks to perform many persons can become infected during this period.

The incidence of Brucellosis in animals is being investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and I am confident that they will recommend a Government sponsored Eradication Scheme or at the very least a 100% nation-wide heat treatment of milk.

In the meantime it is the duty of everyone interested in public health to publicise the importance of the disease and to press for a quick solution.

Milk - Antibiotics

17 samples of milk were examined for antibiotics but all showed Penicillin absent and other inhibitory substances absent.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

421 samples were taken during the year, of these 34 were found to be adulterated, below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
<u>Food</u>				
Beefburgers (canned)	-	1	-	-
Beef with onions and tomato (canned)	-	1	-	-
Beverage mix	-	1	-	1
Bread and butter	-	2	-	1
Bread crumbs	-	1	-	-
Butter	-	53	-	-
Biscuits	-	3	-	-
Black puddings (canned)	-	1	-	1
Bread	-	2	-	-
Cheese spread	-	4	-	-
Chicken supreme (canned)	-	1	-	-
Chicken and mushroom pie	-	1	-	-
Chili-Con-Carne (canned)	-	1	-	-
Chocolate confectionery	-	1	-	-
Coffee extract	-	1	-	-
Cream confectionery	-	2	-	-
Corned beef (canned)	-	3	-	-
Cream - sterilised	-	6	-	-
Casserole steak (canned)	-	1	-	-
Cheese	-	2	-	-
Cheese spread	-	1	-	-
Cream - double	-	1	-	-
Cream olive oil	-	1	-	-
Custard powder	-	1	-	-
Cake mix	-	3	-	-
Chicken in jelly	-	2	-	-
Coffee dried	-	2	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	-	-
Cornish pasty	-	1	-	-
Curried chicken and mushrooms (canned)	-	1	-	-
Diabetic foods	-	2	-	-
'Dinner' (canned)	-	1	-	-
Dalibour water	-	1	-	-
Danish pork (canned)	-	1	-	-
Edible oil	-	1	-	-
Fish (canned)	-	2	-	-
Fish paste	-	2	-	-
Flour confectionery	-	5	-	-
Fruit crystallised	-	2	-	-
Fruit dried	-	7	-	-
Fruit juice	-	2	-	-
Flavourings	-	2	-	-
Fruit (canned)	-	4	-	-
Fruit filling (canned)	-	1	-	-
Flavouring syrup	-	1	-	-
Hungarian gulasch (canned)	-	1	-	-
Ham chopped (canned)	-	1	-	-
Horseradish sauce	-	1	-	-
Ham and chicken roll (canned)	-	1	-	-
Ice cream	-	7	-	-
Irish stew (canned)	-	1	-	-
Infant foods	-	4	-	-
Jam	-	1	-	-

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Cont.)

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Marzipan	-	2	-	-
Malt vinegar	-	2	-	-
Meat paste	-	2	-	-
Meat tenderiser	-	1	-	-
Milk, condensed - machine skimmed sweetened	-	1	-	-
Monosodiumglutamate crystals	-	1	-	-
Maize oil	-	2	-	-
Margarine	-	3	-	-
Meat and vegetables (canned)	-	2	-	-
Meat with gravy (canned)	-	2	-	-
Milk	-	66	-	2
Milk bread	-	1	-	-
Milk (canned)	-	2	-	2
Milk evaporated full cream unsweetened	-	3	-	-
Milk pudding (canned)	-	1	-	-
Malt vinegar	-	2	-	-
Milk full cream sweetened (canned)	-	1	-	-
Milk skimmed dried	-	1	-	-
Minced beef loaf (canned)	-	1	-	-
Pork pies	-	6	-	-
Pork luncheon meat (canned)	-	5	-	1
Preserves	-	4	-	-
Peanut butter	-	1	-	-
Pickles	-	1	-	-
Potato crisps	-	1	-	-
Pork 'n ham	-	1	-	1
Pork kidneys in gravy (canned)	-	1	-	-
Rennet essence	-	1	-	-
Rum flavoured butter	-	2	-	-
Soft drinks	-	14	-	-
Soup (canned)	-	3	-	-
Soup dried	-	5	-	-
Steak and Kidney pie	-	16	-	3
Stewed steak with gravy (canned)	-	1	-	1
Sugar confectionery	-	11	-	-
Sausage pork	-	51	-	19
Slimming food	-	1	-	-
Steak pudding (canned)	-	1	-	-
Sauce	-	1	-	-
Sauce mix	-	1	-	-
Shandy	-	2	-	-
Spice	-	1	-	-
Stewed steak (canned)	-	2	-	-
Soup mix	-	1	-	-
Sucron sugar	-	1	-	-
Table jelly	-	5	-	-
Tea	-	10	-	-
Thyme vinegar	-	1	-	-
Tomato sauce	-	1	-	-
Vegetables with meat (canned)	-	2	-	-
Vegetables dried	-	1	-	-
Vegetables (canned)	-	2	-	1
Welsh rarebit	-	1	-	-
Yoghourt	-	1	-	-
Yeast	-	1	-	-

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Cont.)

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
<u>Drugs</u>				
Asprin	-	1	-	-
Bicarbonate of soda	-	1	-	-
Cough mixture	-	1	-	-
Cough syrup	-	1	-	-
Cod liver oil	-	1	-	1
Cough preparation	-	1	-	-
Hydrogen peroxide ear drops	-	1	-	-
Olive oil	-	1	-	-
Saccharin tablets	-	1	-	-
Senna tablets	-	1	-	-
Vitamin tablets A.C.D.	-	1	-	-

List of samples regarded as adulterated, below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Whether Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Beverage Mix (Drinking Chocolate with fat free milk)	Informal	Statement "No need for milk, it's already in" regarded as misleading as the sample contained skimmed milk solids.	Letter to producer.
Cod Liver Oil	Informal	Vitamin A 560 units per gramme against the B.P. minimum standard of 600 units per gramme.	Letter to producer. All stocks withdrawn.
Vegetables, (canned) (Stuffed Aubergines)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled. Ingredients not listed in English.	No action.
Black Puddings (canned)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled. Ingredients not listed in English.	No action.
Pork Luncheon Meat (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 72 per cent.	Letter to retailer.
Pork n' Ham (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 83 per cent.	Letter to retailer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 64 per cent.	No action.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 64 per cent.	No action.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 64 per cent.	No action.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 60 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	225 parts per million of undeclared SO ₂ preservative	Notice since supplied.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 28 per cent. Fat 44 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 33.5 per cent. Fat 37.5 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 63 per cent.	Letter to producer.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Cont.)

<u>Article</u>	<u>Whether Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 32 per cent. Fat 40 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 33 per cent. Fat 39 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 27 per cent. Fat 41 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive: Lean meat 27 per cent. Fat 38 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content and excessive fat: Lean meat 31 per cent. Fat 33 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Bread and Butter	Informal	Spread with margarine instead of butter.	Further sample taken proved to be genuine.
Milk (canned)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled; failure to declare milk had been sterilised.	No action.
Milk	Informal	3.3 per cent deficient Fat of fat.	S.n.f. F.P.D. S.N.F. % % °C. % Deficiency 2.9 8.8 Hortvet.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 61 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive. Low meat content of 59 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Fat excessive.	Letter to producer.
Sausages, Pork	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	Letter to producer.
Milk (canned)	Informal	Failure to declare sample had been sterilised.	Letter to producer.
Milk	Informal	6.6 per cent deficient of fat.	Food and Drugs Authority in producers district notified.
Steak and Kidney Pie	Informal	Low meat content of 17 per cent.	Producer notified.
Steak and Kidney Pie	Informal	Low meat content of 24 per cent.	No action.
Steak and Kidney Pie	Informal	Low meat content of 23 per cent.	No action.
Stewed Steak with gravy (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 72 per cent.	Producer notified.

OTHER FOOD COMPLAINTS

Cake

A person living outside the Borough purchased a cake from a shop in the Borough which was found to contain a matchstick. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

Loaf

A person purchased a loaf of bread from a roundsman which was found to contain a small piece of metal. The purchaser was not prepared to give evidence in Court and a warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

Loaf

In July a complaint was made regarding a wrapped loaf which upon opening there was found to be a moth adhering to the underside of the loaf. After a letter of possible explanation from the Manufacturers stating that extra precautions would be taken it was decided to give a warning in this case.

Apple Pie

A portion of apple pie was brought into the office and a wasp was found to be encased between the top crust and the apple. The pie was manufactured locally and at an inspection the following day the preparation room was found to be in excellent condition but had a window which was open most of the time. The complainant did not wish to attend Court and a warning letter was sent to the Manufacturer suggesting guarding the window against flying insects.

Boiled Ham

Following a complaint samples of boiled ham containing white spots were submitted for analysis. Upon examination it was found that the white spots were crystalline in structure and were presumably deposits of salt.

Tenderloin Pork

A complaint was received regarding the discolouration of the meat of several tins of tenderloin pork. The product was of foreign origin and the tins were found to be corroded and pitted internally. Samples were submitted to the Analyst who reported that the meat gave a very strong immediate reaction for inorganic iron and estimation of tin gave the following results:-

"Affected parts $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness from surface - 680 p.p.m.

Unaffected parts - Nil."

The Analyst suggested that the tins which showed bad discolouration should be condemned but the meat from cans less affected could be used after transversely slicing off the offending parts.

Minced Beef

A complaint of minced beef showed black fragments of matter intimately mixed with the beef. Microscopical examination showed that it consisted of a matting of mould growth closely resembling the oidium species. This variety commonly grows in milk or cereal preparations. The foreign matter may have been originally a surface layer which was later mixed into the meat.

Corned Beef

A small tin of corned beef was found upon examination to contain what appeared to be a soggy, paper-like substance adhering to the top. The meat was submitted to the County Analyst who reported as follows:-

"The opened tin had a layer of paper-like material measuring some $\frac{3}{4}$ " across lying uppermost on the surface of the meat.

Microscopical examination showed that the foreign matter consisted of muscle fibre and was probably a membrane natural to the meat".

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises used for:-

Sale and/or Manufacture of Ice Cream

There were 4 new registrations for the sale of Ice Cream in sealed cartons, making a total of 170 premises registered at the end of the year for the sale of Ice Cream and 4 for its manufacture and sale.

Preparation of Preserved Foods

There was one new registration making a total of 27 registered at the end of the year for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food.

Fish Frying

In all the 17 premises on the Register, a satisfactory state of cleanliness and hygiene was maintained.

Cooking of Poultry and 'Hot Dogs'

There are 2 premises registered for the cooking of poultry and 1 for the sale of 'Hot Dogs'.

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PROSECUTIONS

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Two persons were prosecuted under Regulation 9(e) for smoking in premises where open food was exposed for sale.

A cafe/shop-owner was fined £20 as it was his second offence of this nature, and a shop-owner was fined £10 as it was his first offence. Costs of 5 guineas were awarded in each case.

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The owner of a cafe was prosecuted under Regulations 6 and 23 for having dirty equipment and premises, under Regulation 8 for not taking adequate precautions to protect food, and also under Regulations 14, 16 and 17.

The owner was convicted and fined a total of £190 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs.

MEAT INSPECTION

100% meat inspection was again maintained at three small private slaughterhouses and the one large private slaughterhouse which caters for the meat requirements of 26 shops, 21 of which are in the Borough and 5 outside. Slaughtering for 5 businesses situated in neighbouring authorities is also carried out at these premises.

There are 13 shops in the Borough obtaining their meat from outside the Borough and where, I understand 100% meat inspection is carried out. These shops are periodically inspected under the Hygiene Regulations and at the same time meat is checked.

Classified summary of inspections carried out by Meat Inspectors.		
Ante and post-mortem examinations of animals slaughtered -	22,663	
Post-mortem examinations of animals dead in lairs	1	
Reinspections made after detentions	...	15
Inspections of imported meats	...	12
Inspections of meat killed outside the Borough		13
No. of cases notified by me under Diseases of Animals Act		Nil

Unsound Meat

The total weight of meat and offals condemned during the year was 4 tons 4 cwt.

Diseases of Animals Acts

No case arose during the year necessitating notification to the Diseases of Animals Inspector.

One sheep was found dead in lairage. Examinations were carried out as necessary to ensure that the animal had not died of any notifiable disease.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations

The Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations

Since the advent of the above Regulations a new standard for slaughterhouses, both as regards premises and higher standards of cleanliness, was introduced. Lack of legislation in the past always hindered the enforcement of higher bacteriological standards. The modern tendency to get more animals slaughtered in the smallest possible time is doing a great deal to lower the standards and only continual close surveillance and almost constant admonition keeps things reasonable.

Fascioliasis (Liver Fluke)

This parasitic infection continues to cause great loss and 147 bovine livers and 406 sheep livers were totally condemned as compared with 110 and 238 last year. This does not take into consideration the very large numbers of livers that are only trimmed and of which no account is kept.

Echinococcus

The incidence of this dangerous parasitic infection continues and a total of 191 cattle and 44 sheep were affected. On the completion of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme I think that this is one sphere of animal husbandry where the Veterinary Officers might spend some time.

Pneumonia

This again proved to be rife amongst pigs and out of a total of 6,546 pigs slaughtered 1,509 sets of lungs had to be condemned. This is no doubt due in some respects to the taking of warmly housed pigs on draughty lorries and then standing them in cold concrete sale pens for hours, but it is surprising how many herds are badly affected with virus pneumonia.

Meat Inspection (Continued)

Tuberculosis

The effects of the Tuberculosis Eradication scheme are now very well known and we were entirely free from bovine tuberculosis in cattle throughout the year but a small proportion of pigs continue to be affected either with bovine or avian tuberculosis.

Cysticercus Bovis

Twelve cases of Cysticercus Bovis were detected during the year as compared with 14 last year. None of the cases was generalised but every carcase in which cysts were detected was treated in accordance with Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 i.e. freezing at 20°F for three weeks. This treatment was insisted upon in spite of some of the cysts found being degenerate as it has been frequently found that viable and degenerate cysts exist side by side in the same carcase.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 18 licences were renewed during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

52 visits to shops etc. were made in connection with the inspection of foodstuffs, and the following items were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Canned Foods</u>		<u>No. of Tins</u>
Baked Beans	... ..	2
Cream	... ..	6
Fish	... ..	5
Fruit	... ..	164
Meat	... ..	72 tins (235 lb.)
Milk	... ..	5
Salmon	... ..	2
Tomatoes	... ..	157
Vegetables	... ..	96

- Other Foods
- 10 lb. Prunes
 - 94 lb. Cheese
 - 28 lb. Almonds
 - 1 Chicken
 - 3 pkts. Chicken

Method of Disposal

- Meat: Collected daily by recognised processing firms and used for the manufacture of by-products.
- Other Food: Collected, as required, by Council vehicles and disposed of by controlled tipping under supervision.

TABLE 1
Year, 1964

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows and Calves	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1,786	174	9	14,148	6,546	-
Number inspected	1,786	174	9	14,148	6,546	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	361	127	-	1,509	1,961	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.2	72.9	-	10.7	29.9	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	185	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.8%	-
<u>Cysticercus</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Actinobacillosis		2	1							
Actinomycosis		1	1							
Xanthosis				1						
Pneumonia			29							
Hydatid Cysts			101		71		8			
Fascioliasis			10		147					
Bacterial Necrosis					1					
Telangiectasis					23					
Peritonitis					1	1	2		1	
Congestion			1							
Abscesses		5	12	1	71		1	2		1 diaphragm 1 udder
Fatty Infiltration					1					
Bruising										1 flank
Fat Necrosis										16 lb. fat
Cysticercus Bovis		4		8						
Mastitis										11 udders
Contamination		1	32							
Adenoma					1					
Melanosis					1					
Bone Taint										120 lb. hip & top side
TOTALS		13	187	10	317	1	11	2	1	

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Muelleriasis			597							
Pneumonia &c.			285							
Pericarditis				4						
Hydatid Cysts			44		39					
Fascioliasis			1		406					
Peritonitis					6					
Melanosis			1							
Cysticercus Fenulcollis			1		2					
Hydronephrosis								2		
Abscesses		1	7		6					
Cysticercus Ovis				1						
Oedema and Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	
Fat Necrosis										8 lb. fat
Died in Lairage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Contamination		2	135		1					
TOTALS	3	6	1074	8	463	3	3	8	3	

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Tuberculosis		131	3		3	3			45	
Pneumonia &c.			1509							
Pericarditis				207						
Congestion			237							
Fatty Infiltration					1					
Hydatid Cysts			4	1	70		1			
Cirrhosis					233					
Ascarides					41					
Peritonitis					74	13	14		15	
Hydronephrosis								15		
Abscesses		6	1	1	3	1	1		2	
Fascioliasis					2					
Nephritis								4		
Bruising		1								1 hind leg
Enteritis									3	
Mastitis										4 udders
Moribund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Arthritis										2 feet
Swine Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
TOTALS	2	140	1756	211	429	19	18	23	67	

WATER SAMPLING

Public Supplies

108 bacteriological samples of Town Water were submitted for examination, and without exception the results proved to be excellent.

2 chemical samples were also found to be satisfactory.

		<u>LOW LEVEL</u>	<u>HIGH LEVEL</u>
		No. 1	No. 2
Physical Characters		Clear, odourless	Clear, odourless
		pH 7.2	pH 7.1
Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts per million)			
Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C.)		-	-
Solids in Solution (dried at 180°C.)		480	650
Solids in Solution after ignition		325	460
Chlorine present as chloride	..	47	60
Hardness - Non-Carbonate	..	112	164
Hardness - Carbonate	..	188	216
Hardness - Total	..	300	380
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	Trace	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	11.1	8.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.			
(N/80 Permanganate)	..	0.30	0.45
Toxic Metals	..	None detected	None detected
Residual Chlorine	Free	..	..
	Combined	..	..
	Total	..	..
		0.03	0.03

The supplies were satisfactory as to quantity. They are not liable to plumbo solvency, but periodically are tested for lead contamination.

The approximate number of houses supplied from the MAIN direct to houses in the Borough was 15,428. Only two houses are supplied by means of standpipes and these houses are included in the Council's demolition programme.

The Corporation swimming baths comprise one covered pool and one outdoor pool. They are inter-connected, so giving the users a choice of either.

The pools measurements are:-

<u>Indoor Pool</u>	25 yds. x 10 yds., with a depth of 6 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.
<u>Outdoor Pool</u>	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ yds. x 10 yds., with a depth of 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.

both baths being heated by Calorifiers.

The source of supply is from a private well, the water being chlorinated in the rising main to a storage tank, from which the baths are filled. The water is filtered and again chlorinated during use, thus ensuring double treatment. There is complete change-over of water in the indoor pool every four hours, and every six hours in the outdoor pool.

The chlorination plants are of Wallace and Tierman manufacture, and the filtration plant is by Paterson.

During the year 156 (104 bacteriological and 52 chemical) samples of water from the swimming baths were submitted for examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

It is again pleasing to record that a high standard of cleanliness was in evidence at the Baths throughout the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Three hundred and twenty-nine complaints were received during the year.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Officer during the year is set out below.

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>No. of Premises Infested</u>	<u>No. of Treatments & Re-treatments</u>	<u>No. of Inspections & Re-inspections</u>	<u>Infested by</u> <u>Rats</u> <u>Mice</u>	
<u>Local Authority</u>	23	30	60	16	7
<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	265	300	680	177	88
<u>Business and Industrial Premises</u>	38	43	60	28	10
<u>Agricultural Premises</u>	3	3	17	3	-
	<u>329</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>105</u>

Treatment of the sewers was also carried out. No infestation was found.

A total of 1,750 rats and 900 mice was the estimated number destroyed in the Borough throughout the year.

VERMIN INFESTATION

20 premises were effectively treated for vermin infestation. In 8 other instances insecticides were issued and advice given.

7 wasps' nests were destroyed.

PETROLEUM ACTS

92 licences were issued as follows:-

- 80 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 5 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit and Carbide of Calcium
- 3 to store Cellulose only
- 3 to store mixture of Petroleum Spirit.

These licences authorised the storage of 159,020 gallons of Petroleum, 112 lb. of Carbide of Calcium, 570 gallons of Cellulose, and 1,014 gallons of Petroleum mixture.

Licence fees amounted to £78. 10. 0.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

The Members of this Committee comprise representatives from the Borough Council, the County Medical Officer's Department, the Regional Hospital Board (represented by Chest Physician), W.V.S., the Nursing Association, and your Health Department.

Grants of free milk were made to 12 patients, and one family was rehoused during the year.

The Committee's Welfare Fund was contributed to by various donors, and as Hon. Secretary I would like to express the Committee's grateful appreciation of this support which helps considerably in the provision of fuel to patients in particular need.

Industry

Progress continues to be made in the elimination of industrial smoke in the Borough, improvements are continually being achieved and my thanks must go to those industrialists in the town who have shown their willingness to co-operate to the full to rid the atmosphere of industrial pollution.

In 1957 there were in the Borough 30 hand-fired furnaces burning bituminous coal, but with persuasion most of these have now gone, replaced by mechanical stokers or oil burning apparatus and now only 2 of these installations remain, both of which are small.

During the year attention was paid to the Iron Foundries which as an industry appeared to be lagging behind in its efforts to get rid of pollution. The number of cupolas (all cold blast type) in the Borough is 14 of which 5 are fitted with wet type grit arrestors and the remainder the dry type. All the larger type installations should in my opinion have wet type arrestors and efforts are being made in this connection.

Height of Chimneys - Section 10 Clean Air Act, 1956

Considerable difficulty is being met in the enforcement of the provisions of the above Section which states:-

"Where plans for the erection or extension of a building outside the administrative county of London, other than a building used or to be used wholly for one or more of the following purposes, that is to say as a residence or residences, a shop or shops, or an office or offices, are in accordance with building Byelaws deposited with the local authority and the plans show that it is proposed to construct a chimney for carrying smoke, grit, dust or gases from the building, the local authority shall reject the plans unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney as shown on the plans will be sufficient to prevent, so far as practicable, the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance having regard to:-

- (a) the purpose of the chimney;
- (b) the position and description of buildings near thereto;
- (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground; and
- (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances."

While this provision is of help to local authorities so far as it goes, I am of the opinion that its shortcomings as an adequate means of control can be summarised as follows:-

- (a) plans may be submitted for a factory showing no chimneys whatsoever. Subsequently when the Byelaw plans are passed no question of chimney height can arise;
- (b) chimneys may be erected or installed in circumstances where there is no building operation which requires plans to be submitted to the local authority for Byelaw approval;
- (c) there is no power to impose conditions to ensure that the chimney to which the local authorities approval has been given is only used in connection with the purpose for which it was designed;
- (d) similarly, there is no power to impose conditions to secure the proper maintenance and continuing efficiency of the chimney;
- (e) the existing provision does not apply to offices, shops, flats or other residential development; and
- (f) there is insufficient power to deal with existing chimneys which as a result of new development in surrounding areas become a source of nuisance.

These defects are, I believe, of a sufficiently serious nature as to warrant amending legislation.

Prior Approval of Furnaces

Section 3(1) of the Act contains the very valuable provision that all new furnaces shall be, as far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke.

The Section further states that any furnace installed in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the local authority shall be deemed to comply with the provision of the above mentioned sub-section (1). It further states that a person intending to install a furnace with a maximum heating capacity of more than 55,000 British Thermal Units per hour shall give notice to the local authority.

This Section is most valuable as it does impress upon Architects, Engineers and Works Managers that the production of unnecessary smoke is a serious offence.

During the year two notifications were received:-

1. Oil-fired (35 sec. Redwood) 500,000 B.T.U's per hour.
2. Oil-fired (35 sec. Redwood) 663,000 B.T.U's per hour.

Smoke Control Areas

During this year the implementation of the above Act began to show some progress. Very little difficulty was experienced with the first seventeen areas which became operative on the 1st October, 1963. They comprised 1,366 private houses, 618 Council houses and the total area covered was 427 acres.

On 2nd January, 1963 the Council made the 18th Order (Grange Lane) which consisted of some older development and covered an area of 140 acres. The area consists of 26 private houses, two schools, the whole of Stevens Park Wollescote, Wollescote House, Wollescote Hall and Lodge, Lye Cemetery and Cemetery House. Plans have been submitted showing 214 plots for development but further areas of land in the area are intended for house building which would bring up the total number of houses to at least 500 in the next few years. The Order became operative on 1st July, 1964.

On 29th April, 1963 the Council made the 19th Order (Pedmore Lane) which consists of an area of 190.7 acres bounded by Pedmore Lane, Hagley Road and the Borough Boundary. The area consists of 36 private houses, one Public House, Pedmore Cricket Club, Pedmore Church, Farm buildings and Scout Hut. The area came into force on 1st October, 1964.

The following is a list of roads, together with numbers of all houses included in the above mentioned 19 areas:-

<u>Name of Street</u>			<u>Nos. of Houses</u>	<u>Area No.</u>
Alderlea Close	...	...	All houses	5
Appleton Avenue	...	...	All houses	5
Ash Grove	...	...	1-17 consec.(12a instead of 13)	7
Bank Farm Close	...	...	1-22 consec.(excluding 13)	2
Beacon Rise	...	...	All houses	18
Beech Road	...	...	52, 54	13
Birch Gate	...	...	1-73, 2-48 (excluding 13)	8
Brackendale Way	...	...	All houses	18
Bredon Avenue	...	...	1-47, 2-50A	6
Brook Holloway	...	...	8, 10	8
Broughton Road	...	...	9-31, 10-40	2
Buckbury Close	...	...	1-10 consec.	2
Cemetery Road	...	...	52-58	11
			114A	18
Cheshire Close	...	...	All houses	12
Cobham Road	...	...	All houses	5
Cochrane Close	...	...	All houses	19
College Road	...	...	1-4 consec.	16
Compton Road	...	...	1-95, 2-122	2
Cornwall Road	...	...	1-55A, 2-52F	12
Croftwood Road	...	...	All houses	18
Crowle Drive	...	...	2-6	6

<u>Name of Street</u>			<u>Nos. of Houses</u>	<u>Area No.</u>
Dale Road	...	...	All houses	13
Dorchester Road	...	...	1-45, 2-44	2
Drew Crescent	...	...	1-75, 2-48	2
Drew Road	...	...	9-23, 10-40 plus others	2
Eton Drive	...	...	1-10 consec.	5
Fairfield Rise	...	...	1-11, 15-25, 41-51, 2-28	15
Farlands Drive	...	...	2 and adjoining bungalow	5
Ferndale Park	...	...	2-58, 1-11, 15-29	10
Field Lane	...	...	43-54 consec.	5
Fir Grove	...	...	16-30	15
			21	17
Glen Road	...	...	All houses	13
Grange Lane	...	...	59-107 and "The Cot"	18
Hagley Road	...	...	328-340	
			"Foley Arms" 320-324, 311-357	10
Ham Lane	...	...	44, 46	1
			7-9 and "Brookfield"	2
Ham Lane	...	...	No houses at present	1
Hanbury Hill	...	...	22	16
Hardwick Way	...	...	13-15A, 18-24	6
Hay Green	...	...	1-17 consec. (excluding 13)	11
Kingsway	...	...	35-73, 79-137A, 60-118, 156A-246	12
Langdale Way	...	...	All houses	18
Lea Vale Road	...	...	All houses	13
Lightwoods Road	...	...	1-55, 2-46	2
Linden Drive	...	...	All plots to be developed	5
Links Drive	...	...	1-11 consec.	13
Love Lane	...	...	91-121, 62-70 and others	5
Lychgate Avenue	...	...	1-45, 2-56 plus others (excluding 13)	2
Malvern Avenue	...	...	1-39A, 18-44 plus others	6
Mayfair	...	...	1-23 consec.	2
Maypole Drive	...	...	1-21, 2-40	14
Melrose Avenue	...	...	All houses	5
New Farm Road	...	...	58-90 and "Station Inn"	6
Norfolk Road	...	...	78-88	12
Norton Road	...	...	63-75	13
Osmaston Road	...	...	All new houses (commencing at 27 and 42)	13
Peartree Drive	...	...	All houses	5
Pedmore Court Road	...	...	1-14 (excluding 13) consec.	3
Pedmore Hall Lane...	...	...	3-25 (excluding 13) Pedmore Hall, New house and New bungalow	19
Pedmore Lane	...	...	House on North side, from 5 to "Churston"	2
			2-24, Rosary Cottage, Mabel Cottage	19
Pine Walk	...	...	1-17 consec.	7
Priory Road	...	...	18-80, 1-27 (excluding 13)	4
Rectory Close	...	...	1-10 consec.	9
Rectory Road	...	...	2-12	9
Romsley Road	...	...	24-32 plus others	6
Round Hill Avenue...	...	...	1-9 consec.	19
Rutland Place	...	...	1-21F, 2-22F	12
St. Peter's Road	...	...	31-49, 46-90	2
Sandhurst Avenue	...	...	1-79, 2-44	2
Springfield Avenue	...	...	15 upwards	18
Stevens Road	...	...	1-73, 2-78 plus others	2
Swindell Road	...	...	23-39, 32-54	2
Teasdale Way	...	...	All houses	18
The Brambles	...	...	1-17 consec.	7
The Hyde	...	...	1-11 consec.	2
The Paddock	...	...	2-8 consec.	10
The Parklands	...	...	1-34 consec.	1
The Riddings	...	...	1-18 consec.	2
The Summit	...	...	All houses	18
Walton Drive	...	...	1-7	6
Wildacres	...	...	2-18, 58-66, 15-35	17

<u>Name of Street</u>			<u>Nos. of Houses</u>	<u>Area No.</u>
Willow End	...	...	1-11	7
Wollescote Road	...	...	10-44	7
			Flats 1-4 Wollescote House,	
			Flats 1, 2 Wollescote Hall	
			The Lodge, Wollescote Hall	18
Woodland Close	...	...	1-20 consec.	2
Worcester Lane	...	...	2-28	5
Wrekin Drive	...	...	All houses	18
Wynall Lane	...	...	12-42	8

In April, 1964 the Council decided to make the Stourbridge No. 20 (Norton) Smoke Control Order which consists of all the houses in the triangle formed by South Road, Norton Road and the Borough Boundary, but including both sides of Norton Road and also Beech Road, Osmaston Road, part of Racecourse Lane and part of Stanley Road.

The Area comprises 450 acres.

Number of private dwellings - 1,293

Number of additional dwellings likely to be completed in the next five years - 400.

Number of Council owned dwellings - 764

Other buildings in the area:-

Lock-up shops 2

Shops and dwellings 9

Shops with maisonettes
over 6

Factory (already
smokeless) 1

Licensed premises 6

Furniture store 1

Farm buildings 1

Garages and filling
stations 4

Norton Mission Hall 1

Social Club (smokeless) 1

Cemeteries 2

Crematorium 1

M.E.B. sub-stations several

St. Michael's Church, Church Hall
and Sunday School 1

Methodist Church and
Sunday School 1

Allotments 1

Clothes store and
warehouse 1

Gigmill School) Both these premises use coal

"The Mere") burning controlled furnaces

Children's) which are exempted from the Order
Home

Nos. 52-64 Norton Road These will be exempted due
to their limited life.

Since the Council last considered Smoke Control Areas the Minister of Housing and Local Government had, in view of rapid technological changes in the gas industry affecting the future production of gas coke, reviewed the probable availability of the different smokeless fuels, and in consequence issued Circular 69/63.

He points out that in some areas gas coke may still be available and before submitting proposals Local Authorities should consult representatives of the producers and also the distributors. This was in fact done and assurances were given by the West Midlands Gas Board and also the National Coal Board that there were ample supplies of both soft and hard coke available for this proposed area, and The Midlands Electricity Board also assured me that there would be no difficulty with electricity supplies.

Smoke Control Areas (Cont.)

The Minister made it clear that Local Authorities should do their best to encourage householders to put in improved types of heating.

In the light of the review the Minister considered that the installation of openable stoves, under-floor draught open fires or fixed gas, electric storage or oil heaters should be regarded as "reasonably necessary" and that the full expenditure on such installations should rank for grant.

The Council decided to give grants on the installation of these more elaborate appliances.

Clean Air Exhibition

In October, 1964 a very successful one week Exhibition was held at St. Michael's Church Hall, Norton which is very conveniently placed in the centre of the Stourbridge No. 20 Smoke Control Area.

The Exhibition was attended by approximately 800 interested residents.

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department continued to take measurements of pollution by means of a standard Deposit Gauge, Daily Smoke Recorder and Daily SO₂ Recorder. Unfortunately, we have only one set of apparatus to do this which is situated at Lye Clinic.

The results for the twelve months in the Deposit Gauge were as follows:
(expressed as tons per sq. mile)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Undissolved</u>	<u>Total Dissolved</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Matter</u>	<u>Matter</u>	
Deposit Gauge damaged)	January	5.63	5.50	11.13
	February	9.37	4.57	13.94
	March	10.79	6.62	17.41
	April	12.49	4.77	17.26
	May	13.82	6.32	20.14
	June	8.38	3.25	11.63
	July	15.97	5.35	21.3
	August	12.69	3.15	15.84
	September	-	-	-
	October	5.80	5.99	11.79
	November	10.72	5.83	16.55
	December	6.99	7.78	14.77

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION

The daily smoke filter or SO₂ Recorder is situated at Lye Clinic where a known quantity of air is drawn through a filter during each period of 24 hours. The smoke deposit is measured in microgrammes per cubic metre by assessing the density of the resultant stain using photo-electric methods of comparison.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Seventeen visits were made during the year in respect of three complaints, each being caused by factories, two of which are situated in residential areas which have been in their present position for many years. We have in the Borough fifty such premises which have automatically attained planning permission but all could be the subject of a noise complaint. One of the complaints mentioned above arose from the factory changing hands and altering the process from light forging to fairly heavy steel fabrications with a considerable rise in the sound levels. Steps were immediately taken to try to isolate certain sections of the work and to provide some form of insulation but with only a small amount of success. The service of "Discontinuance Notices" mentioned last year in respect of this factory was in fact never carried out but negotiations are taking place to try to arrange voluntary removal to a factory site owned by the Council. The other complaint was in respect of a Forging and Stamping Works to which problem, at the present level of knowledge, there appears to be very little answer.

With a legacy of industrial development which took place side by side with housing, complaints are bound to arise from time to time, but Planning and Redevelopment will no doubt eventually prove of great benefit but much will have to be done to procure proper planning inside the factories where very little is done at the moment. More concern must be given by Managements to the elimination of unnecessary noise in the factory.

It would appear that much greater care will have to be taken in planning, and "prior approval". The Public Health Inspector will not then be faced with a "fait accompli" industrial noise source which could have been solved in the planning stage.

Registrations and General Inspections

TABLE A

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	122	122	11
Retail shops	310	310	73
Wholesale shops, warehouses	16	16	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	77	77	18
Fuel storage depots	1	1	1
TOTALS	526	526	103

TABLE B Number of visits of all kind by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 161

TABLE C Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,076
Retail shops	1,435
Wholesale departments, warehouses	126
Catering establishments open to the public	424
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	3
TOTAL	3,064
TOTAL MALES	1,047
TOTAL FEMALES	2,017

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Cont.)

D. REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number Investigated	Prosecution	Action Recommended		No Action
	Fatal	Non-Fatal			Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	2	2	Nil	-	-	2
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

PART 1 of the Act

Premises (1)	Number of			
	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ...	23	11	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority...	284	30	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	307	41	1	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp- ector (4)	By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8		8	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	8	-	8	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

Part V111 of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	-	-	-	-	-

(Note: No other classes of work were involved).

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Stourbridge.

